

(1) Approval of alternatives to the applicability requirements in §§ 63.8385 and 63.8390, the compliance date requirements in § 63.8395, and the non-opacity emission limitations in § 63.8405.

(2) Approval of major changes to test methods under § 63.7(e)(2)(ii) and (f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(3) Approval of major changes to monitoring under § 63.8(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

(4) Approval of major changes to recordkeeping and reporting under § 63.10(f) and as defined in § 63.90.

**§ 63.8515 What definitions apply to this subpart?**

Terms used in this subpart are defined in the Clean Air Act, in § 63.2, and in this section as follows:

*Air pollution control device (APCD)* means any equipment that reduces the quantity of a pollutant that is emitted to the air.

*Bag leak detection system* means an instrument that is capable of monitoring PM loadings in the exhaust of a fabric filter in order to detect bag failures. A bag leak detection system includes, but is not limited to, an instrument that operates on triboelectric, light-scattering, light-transmittance, or other effects to monitor relative PM loadings.

*Brick and structural clay products (BSCP) manufacturing facility* means a plant site that manufactures brick (including, but not limited to, face brick, structural brick, and brick pavers); clay pipe; roof tile; extruded floor and wall tile; and/or other extruded, dimensional clay products. Brick and structural clay products manufacturing facilities typically process raw clay and shale, form the processed materials into bricks or shapes, and dry and fire the bricks or shapes.

*Deviation* means any instance in which an affected source subject to this subpart, or an owner or operator of such a source:

(1) Fails to meet any requirement or obligation established by this subpart including, but not limited to, any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard;

(2) Fails to meet any term or condition that is adopted to implement an

applicable requirement in this subpart for any affected source required to obtain such a permit; or

(3) Fails to meet any emission limitation (including any operating limit) or work practice standard in this subpart during startup, shutdown, or malfunction, regardless of whether or not such failure is permitted by this subpart.

*Dry lime injection fabric filter (DIFF)* means an APCD that includes continuous injection of hydrated lime or other sorbent into a duct or reaction chamber followed by a fabric filter.

*Dry lime scrubber/fabric filter (DLS/FF)* means an APCD that includes continuous injection of humidified hydrated lime or other sorbent into a reaction chamber followed by a fabric filter. These systems typically include recirculation of some of the sorbent.

*Dry limestone adsorber (DLA)* means an APCD that includes a limestone storage bin, a reaction chamber that is essentially a packed tower filled with limestone, and may or may not include a peeling drum that mechanically scrapes reacted limestone to regenerate the stone for reuse.

*Emission limitation* means any emission limit or operating limit.

*Fabric filter* means an APCD used to capture PM by filtering a gas stream through filter media; also known as a baghouse.

*Initial startup* means:

(1) For a new or reconstructed tunnel kiln controlled with a DLA, and for a tunnel kiln that would be considered reconstructed but for § 63.8390(i)(1) or § 63.8390(i)(2), the time at which the temperature in the kiln first reaches 260 °C (500 °F) and the kiln contains product; or

(2) For a new or reconstructed tunnel kiln controlled with a DIFF, DLS/FF, or WS, the time at which the kiln first reaches a level of production that is equal to 75 percent of the kiln design capacity or 12 months after the affected source begins firing BSCP, whichever is earlier.

*Kiln exhaust process stream* means the portion of the exhaust from a tunnel kiln that exhausts directly to the atmosphere (or to an APCD), rather than to a sawdust dryer.

**Environmental Protection Agency**

**Pt. 63, Subpt. JJJJJ, Table 1**

*Large tunnel kiln* means a tunnel kiln (existing, new, or reconstructed) with a design capacity equal to or greater than 9.07 Mg/hr (10 tph) of fired product.

*Particulate matter (PM)* means, for purposes of this subpart, emissions of PM that serve as a measure of total particulate emissions, as measured by Method 5 (40 CFR part 60, appendix A), and as a surrogate for metal HAP contained in the particulates including, but not limited to, antimony, arsenic, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and selenium.

*Plant site* means all contiguous or adjoining property that is under common control, including properties that are separated only by a road or other public right-of-way. Common control includes properties that are owned, leased, or operated by the same entity, parent entity, subsidiary, or any combination thereof.

*Research and development kiln* means any kiln whose purpose is to conduct research and development for new processes and products and is not engaged in the manufacture of products for commercial sale, except in a de minimis manner.

*Responsible official* means responsible official as defined in 40 CFR 70.2.

*Small tunnel kiln* means a tunnel kiln (existing, new, or reconstructed) with a design capacity less than 9.07 Mg/hr (10 tph) of fired product.

*Startup* means the setting in operation of an affected source and starting the production process.

*Tunnel kiln* means any continuous kiln that is used to fire BSCP. Some tunnel kilns have two process streams, including a process stream that exhausts directly to the atmosphere or to an APCD, and a process stream in which the kiln exhaust is ducted to a sawdust dryer where it is used to dry sawdust before being emitted to the atmosphere.

*Tunnel kiln design capacity* means the maximum amount of brick, in Mg (tons), that a kiln is designed to produce in one year divided by the number of hours in a year (8,760 hours). If a kiln is modified to increase the capacity, the design capacity is considered to be the capacity following modifications.

*Wet scrubber (WS)* means an APCD that uses water, which may include caustic additives or other chemicals, as the sorbent. Wet scrubbers may use any of various design mechanisms to increase the contact between exhaust gases and the sorbent.

**TABLE 1 TO SUBPART JJJJJ OF PART 63—EMISSION LIMITS**

As stated in §63.8405, you must meet each emission limit in the following table that applies to you.

For each . . .	You must meet the following emission limits . . .	Or you must comply with the following . . .
1. Existing large tunnel kiln (design capacity ≥10 tph of fired product), excluding any process stream that is ducted to a sawdust dryer prior to July 22, 2002; or including any process stream that exhausts directly to the atmosphere or to an APCD and any process stream that is first ducted to a sawdust on or after July 22, 2002; each new or reconstructed small tunnel kiln (design capacity <10 tph of fired product), including all process streams; each tunnel kiln that would be considered reconstructed but for §63.8390(i)(1), including all process streams; and each large tunnel kiln previously equipped with a DLA that would be considered reconstructed but for §63.8390(i)(2), including all process streams.	a. HF emissions must not exceed 0.029 kilograms per megagram (kg/Mg) (0.057 pounds per ton (lb/ton)) of fired product. b. HCl emissions must not exceed 0.13 kg/Mg (0.26 lb/ton) of fired product. c. PM emissions must not exceed 0.21 kg/Mg (0.42 lb/ton) of fired product.	Reduce uncontrolled HF emissions by at least 90 percent.  Reduce uncontrolled HCl emissions by at least 30 percent. Not applicable.
2. New or reconstructed large tunnel kiln, including all process streams.	a. HF emissions must not exceed 0.029 kg/Mg (0.057 lb/ton) of fired product.	Reduce uncontrolled HF emissions by at least 90 percent.